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(54) **An imaging apparatus capable of inhibiting inadvertent ejection of a satellite ink droplet therefrom and method of assembling same**

(57) An imaging apparatus capable of inhibiting inadvertent ejection of a satellite ink droplet (22) and method of assembling same. The imaging apparatus comprises a print head transducer (160) including a pair of sidewalls (180/190) defining a chamber (170) therebetween, the chamber having the ink body (200) disposed therein. The transducer is in fluid communication with the ink body for inducing a first pressure wave (300) in the ink body in order to eject an ink droplet (20). A waveform generator (80) is connected to the transducer for supplying voltage waveforms (290/330) to the trans-

ducer, so that the transducer induces pressure waves in the ink body. However, the first pressure wave has a reflected portion (310) formed by the first pressure wave reflecting from the sidewalls. The reflected portion is sufficient to otherwise inadvertently eject unintended satellite ink droplets. Thus, a sensor (320) is in fluid communication with the ink body for sensing the reflected portion and is connected to the transducer for inducing a second pressure (360) wave in the ink body. The second pressure wave has an amplitude and phase dampening the reflected portion of the first pressure wave in order to inhibit inadvertent ejection of satellite ink droplets.

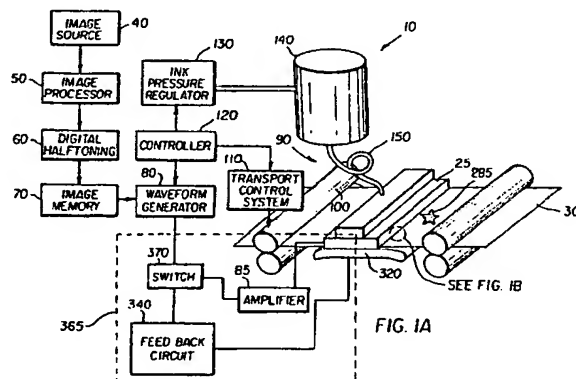


FIG. 1A

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to imaging apparatus and methods and more particularly relates to an imaging apparatus capable of inhibiting inadvertent ejection of a satellite ink droplet therefrom and method of assembling same.

[0002] An imaging apparatus, such as an ink jet printer, produces images on a receiver medium by ejecting ink droplets onto the receiver medium in an imagewise fashion. The advantages of non-impact, low-noise, low energy use, and low cost operation in addition to the ability of the printer to print on plain paper are largely responsible for the wide acceptance of ink jet printers in the marketplace.

[0003] One such ink jet printer is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/036,012, titled "Printer Apparatus Capable Of Varying Direction Of An Ink Droplet To Be Ejected Therefrom And Method Therefor" filed March 6, 1998 in the name of Xin Wen. The ink jet printer of the Wen disclosure includes a piezoelectric print head capable of varying direction of an ink droplet to be ejected from the print head. A pair of sidewalls belonging to the print head define an ink channel therebetween containing ink. The print head includes addressable electrodes attached to the side walls for selectively actuating (that is, moving) the sidewalls, so that the ink droplet is ejected from the ink channel. In this regard, a pulse generator applies time and amplitude varying electrical pulses to the addressable electrodes for actuating the sidewalls, so that the ink droplet is ejected from the ink channel.

[0004] More specifically, when the side walls of the Wen device inwardly move due to the actuation thereof, a pressure wave is established in the ink contained in the channel. As intended, this pressure wave squeezes a portion of the ink in the form of the ink droplet out the channel. However, as the pressure wave ejects the ink droplet, the pressure wave impacts the sidewalls defining the channel and is reflected therefrom. The pressure wave reflected from the sidewalls establishes a reflected pressure wave in the channel, this reflected pressure wave being defined herein as a "reflected portion" of the incident pressure wave. Of course, if the time between actuations of the sidewalls is sufficiently long, the reflected portion dies-out before each actuation of the sidewalls.

[0005] However, the reflected portion of the pressure wave may be of amplitude sufficient to inadvertently eject an unintended so-called "satellite droplet" following ejection of the intended ink droplet. Satellite ink droplet formation is undesirable because such inadvertent satellite ink droplet formation interferes with precise ejection of ink droplets from the ink channels, which leads to ink droplet placement errors. These ink droplet placement errors in turn produce image artifacts such as banding, reduced image sharpness, extraneous ink spots, ink coalescence and color bleeding. Thus, a problem in the art is satellite ink droplet formation leading to ink droplet placement errors.

[0006] In addition, as stated hereinabove, if the time between actuations of the sidewalls is sufficiently long, the reflected portion of the pressure wave eventually dies-out. Thus, in order to avoid satellite ink droplet formation, printer speed is selected such that electrical pulses are applied to the addressable electrodes at intervals after each reflected portion dies-out. Such delayed printer operation is required in order to avoid the unintended reflected portion interfering with the intended pressure wave. Otherwise allowing the reflected portion to interfere with the intended pressure wave may result in the afore mentioned ink droplet placement errors. However, operating the printer in this manner reduces printing speed because ejection of ink droplets must await the cessation of the reflected portion of the pressure wave. Therefore, another problem in the art is reduced printer speed due to presence of the reflected portion of the pressure wave.

[0007] An object of the present invention is to provide an imaging apparatus capable of inhibiting inadvertent ejection of an ink droplet from an ink body residing in the imaging apparatus, and method of assembling the apparatus.

[0008] With the above object in view, the invention resides in an imaging apparatus having a chamber therein, comprising a transducer coupled to the chamber for inducing a first pressure wave in the chamber, the first pressure wave having a reflected portion; and a sensor coupled to the chamber for sensing the reflected portion and connected through a feedback circuit to the transducer for actuating the transducer in response to the reflected portion sensed thereby, so that the transducer actuates to induce a second pressure wave in the chamber damping the reflected portion.

[0009] According to one aspect of the present invention, an imaging apparatus is provided that is capable of inhibiting inadvertent ejection of an ink droplet from an ink body residing in the imaging apparatus. The imaging apparatus comprises a print head defining a chamber having the ink body disposed therein. A transducer is in fluid communication with the ink body for inducing a first pressure wave in the ink body, which first pressure wave has a reflected portion of a first amplitude and a first phase sufficient to inadvertently eject satellite droplets. In this regard, a waveform generator and amplifier are connected to the transducer for supplying a first voltage waveform to the transducer, so that the transducer induces the first pressure wave in the ink body. In addition, a sensor is in fluid communication with the ink body for sensing the reflected portion and for generating a second voltage waveform in response to the reflected portion sensed thereby. Moreover, a feedback circuit is connected to the sensor for receiving the second voltage waveform generated by the sensor. The feedback circuit converts the second voltage waveform to a third voltage waveform whose amplitude and phase are chosen by the feedback circuit to drive the reflected pressure waves and thus the second voltage waveform to zero as rapidly as possible, and transmits the third voltage waveform to the amplifier. The amplifier receives the third voltage waveform and supplies the amplified third voltage waveform to the transducer, so

that the transducer controllably actuates in response to the third voltage waveform supplied thereto. This third voltage waveform induces a second pressure wave in the ink body. The second pressure wave has a second amplitude and a second phase which damps the amplitude of the reflected portion of the first pressure wave in order to inhibit inadvertent ejection of satellite ink droplets.

[0010] The imaging apparatus further comprises a switch capable of switching between a first operating mode and a second operating mode. When the switch switches to the first operating mode, the switch connects the waveform generator and amplifier to the transducer for actuating the transducer in order to produce the first pressure wave in the chamber. When the switch switches to the second operating mode, the switch connects the sensor and feedback circuit and amplifier to the transducer for sensing the reflected portion of the first pressure wave and for damping the reflected portion in the manner mentioned hereinabove.

[0011] A feature of the present invention is the provision of a sensor coupled to the chamber for sensing the reflected portion of the first pressure wave.

[0012] Another feature of the present invention is the provision of a feedback circuit connected to the sensor and the amplifier for controllably applying the second pressure wave to the ink body, such that the second pressure wave damps the reflected portion of the first pressure wave.

[0013] An advantage of the present invention is that satellite ink droplet formation is inhibited.

[0014] Another advantage of the present invention is that printing speed is increased.

[0015] These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading of the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the drawings wherein there is shown and described illustrative embodiments of the invention.

[0016] While the specification concludes with claims particularly pointing-out and distinctly claiming the subject matter of the present invention, it is believed the invention will be better understood from the following description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1A illustrates an imaging apparatus belonging to the present invention, the imaging apparatus comprising a print head;

Figure 1B is a magnified view of the print head;

Figure 2 is a fragmentation view in perspective of the print head with parts removed for clarity, this view showing a plurality of ink chambers formed in the print head, each ink chamber being defined by a pair of sidewalls belonging to the print head;

Figure 3 is a fragmentation view in horizontal section of the print head, this view also showing an ink droplet being ejected from the ink chamber followed by a plurality of satellite ink droplets weeping from the chamber;

Figure 4 shows a graph of a first voltage waveform applied to any one of the pairs of sidewalls for actuating the sidewalls, so that an intended ink droplet is ejected from the ink channel;

Figure 5 shows a graph of a first pressure wave produced in the channel as the first voltage waveform is applied, the first pressure wave having a reflected portion thereof;

Figure 6 shows a graph of a second voltage waveform in combination with the first voltage waveform, the second voltage waveform being produced in response to the reflected portion of the first pressure wave;

Figure 7 shows a graph of a third voltage waveform, the third voltage waveform being applied to the actuated pair of sidewalls to damp the reflected portion of the first pressure wave;

Figure 8 shows a graph of a second pressure wave in combination with the first pressure wave, the second pressure wave being produced in the ink chamber as the third voltage waveform is applied, so that the second pressure wave damps the reflected portion of the first pressure wave; and

Figure 9 is a fragmentation view in perspective of an alternative embodiment of the print head with parts removed for clarity.

[0017] The present description will be directed in particular to elements forming part of, or cooperating more directly with, apparatus in accordance with the present invention. It is to be understood that elements not specifically shown or described may take various forms well known to those skilled in the art.

[0018] Therefore, referring to Figs. 1A and 1B, there is shown the subject matter of the present invention, which is an imaging apparatus, generally referred to as 10, for ejecting an ink droplet 20 from a print head 25 toward a receiver 30 (see Fig. 3). In this regard, receiver 30 may be a reflective-type (for example, paper) or transmissive-type (for example, transparency) receiver. Although apparatus 10 is capable of ejecting droplet 20, apparatus 10 is also capable of inhibiting inadvertent ejection of a so-called "satellite ink droplet" 22, as described in detail hereinbelow.

[0019] As shown in Figs. 1A and 1B, imaging apparatus 10, which is preferably an ink jet printer, comprises an image source 40, which may be raster image data from a scanner or computer, or outline image data in the form of a PDL (Page Description Language) or other form of digital image representation. This image data is transmitted to an image processor 50 connected to image source 40. Image processor 50 converts the image data to a pixel-mapped page

image. Image processor 50 may be a raster image processor in the case of PDL image data to be converted, or a pixel image processor in the case of raster image data to be converted. In any case, image processor 50 transmits continuous tone data to a digital halftoning unit 60 connected to image processor 50. Halftoning unit 60 halftones the continuous tone data produced by image processor 50 and produces halftoned bitmap image data that is stored in an image memory 70, which may be a full-page memory or a band memory depending on the configuration of imaging apparatus 10. A waveform generator 80 connected to image memory 70 reads data from image memory 70 and applies time and amplitude varying electrical stimuli through an amplifier 85 to an electrical actuator (that is, an electrode), as described more fully hereinbelow.

[0020] Referring again to Figs. 1A and 1B, receiver 30 is moved relative to print head 25 by means of a transport mechanism 90, such as rollers 100, which are electronically controlled by a transport control system 110. Transport control system 110 in turn is controlled by a suitable controller 120. It may be appreciated that different mechanical configurations for transport control system 110 are possible. For example, in the case of pagewidth print heads, it is convenient to move receiver 30 past a stationary print head 25. On the other hand, in the case of scanning-type printing systems, it is more convenient to move print head 25 along one axis (that is, a sub-scanning direction) and receiver 30 along an orthogonal axis (that is, a main scanning direction), in a relative raster motion. In addition, if desired, controller 120 may be connected to an ink pressure regulator 130 for controlling regulator 130. Regulator 130, if present, is capable of regulating pressure in an ink reservoir 140. Ink reservoir 140 is connected, such as by means of a conduit 150, to print head 25 for supplying liquid ink to print head 25. In this regard, ink is preferably distributed to a back surface of print head 25 by an ink channel device (not shown) belonging to print head 25.

[0021] Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, print head 25 comprises a generally cuboid-shaped preferably one-piece transducer 160 formed of a piezoelectric material, such as lead zirconate titanate (PZT), which is responsive to electrical stimuli. Cut into transducer 160 are a plurality of elongate ink chambers 170. Each of the chambers 170 has a chamber outlet 175 at an end 177 thereof and an open side 178 extending the length of chamber 170. Ink chambers 170 are covered at outlets 175 by a nozzle plate (not shown) having a plurality of orifices (also not shown) aligned with respective ones of chamber outlets 175, so that ink droplets 20 are ejected from chamber outlets 175 and through their respective orifices in the nozzle plate along a trajectory normal to the nozzle plate. A rear cover plate (not shown) is also provided for capping the rear of chambers 175. In addition, a top cover plate (also not shown) caps chambers 170 along open side 178. During operation of apparatus 10, ink from reservoir 140 is controllably supplied to each chamber 175 by means of conduit 150.

[0022] Still referring to Figs. 2 and 3, transducer 160 includes a first side wall 180 and a second side wall 190 defining chamber 170 therebetween, which chamber 170 is adapted to receive an ink body 200 therein. Moreover, cut into transducer 160 between adjacent chambers 170 and extending parallel thereto is a cut-out 205 separating chambers 170 for reducing mechanical coupling (i.e., "cross-talk") between chambers 170. Each first side wall 180 has an outside surface 185 facing cut-out 205 and each second side wall 190 has an outside surface 195 also facing cut-out 205. Transducer 160 also includes a base portion 210 interconnecting first side wall 180 and second side wall 190, so as to form a generally U-shaped structure of the piezoelectric material. Upper-most surfaces (as shown) of first wall 180 and second wall 190 together define a top surface 220 of transducer 160. A lower-most surface (as shown) of base portion 210 defines a bottom surface 230 of transducer 160. In addition, an addressable electrode actuator layer 240 extends downwardly from approximately one-half the height of outside surface 185, across bottom surface 230, and upwardly to approximately one-half the height outside surface 195. A notch 250 is cut into transducer 160 along the length of the top of cut-out 205, such that notch 250 extends in transducer 160 to the same lengthwise extent as cut-out 205. The purpose of notch 250 is to form segregated portions of addressable electrode layer 240 that are electrically disconnected due to presence of notch 250. In this manner, portions of addressable electrode layer 240 are associated with respective ones of chambers 170. In this configuration of addressable electrode layer 240, an electrical field (not shown) is established in a orientation to actuate sidewalls 180/190, as described in more detail hereinbelow. Moreover, each of the portions of addressable electrode layer 240 is connected to the previously mentioned waveform generator 80 and amplifier 85. In this regard, waveform generator 80 supplies electrical stimuli to each of the portions of addressable electrode layer 240 via an electrical conducting terminal 260.

[0023] Referring yet again to Figs. 2 and 3, a common electrode layer 270 coats each chamber 170 and also extends therefrom along top surface 220. Common electrode layer 270 is preferably connected to a ground electric potential, as at a point 280. When waveform generator 80 supplies electrical stimuli to addressable electrode actuator layer 240, the previously mentioned electric field (not shown) is established between addressable electrode actuator layer 240 and common electrode layer 270. This electric field in piezoelectric sidewalls 180/190 deforms and inwardly moves sidewalls 180/190. As sidewalls 180/190 deform, ink droplet 20 is ejected from chamber 170 in order to form an image 290 (see Figs. 1A and 1B) on receiver 30.

[0024] Turning now to Figs. 4 and 5, there is shown a first electrical waveform, generally referred to as 290, for inducing a first pressure wave, generally referred to as 300, in ink body 200. First pressure wave 300 is induced in ink body 200 in order to squeeze ink droplet 20 from ink body 200 and thereby eject ink droplet 20 from chamber 170. In

this regard, waveform generator 80 supplies first voltage waveform 290 through amplifier 85 to a selected portion of addressable electrode layer 240, via terminal 260, in order to electrically stimulate a pair of sidewalls 180/190 so as to deform sidewalls 180/190. First electrical waveform 290 has a voltage amplitude V_1 and a time duration Δt_{V1} . As stated hereinabove, when sidewalls 180/190 deform, first pressure wave 300 is induced in ink body 200. This first pressure wave 300 has a first amplitude P_1 and a first time duration Δt_{P1} . However, first pressure wave 300 is reflected from sidewalls 180/190 and, unless inhibited, forms an undesirable reflected portion 310 of first pressure wave 300. Unless suppressed, reflected portion 310 will have a maximum pressure amplitude P_r lower than amplitude P_1 , to be followed by successively lower amplitudes until reflected portion 310 dies-out, as generally shown at point 315. Also, reflected portion 310 of first pressure wave 310 may have amplitudes sufficient to inadvertently eject so-called "satellite" droplet 22 following ejection of the intended ink droplet 20. Satellite ink droplet formation is undesirable because such satellite ink droplet formation interferes with precise ejection of ink droplets 20 from ink chambers 170, which in turn leads to ink droplet placement errors. Moreover, if a time duration Δt_R between successive actuations of sidewalls 180/190 is sufficiently long, reflected portion 310 of first pressure wave 300 eventually dies-out. Thus, in order to avoid formation of satellite ink droplets 22, printer speed must be reduced in order that waveform 290 be applied to addressable electrode 240 at intervals after each reflected portion 310 dies-out so that reflected portion 310 does not interfere with proper ejection of subsequent "intended" ink droplets 20.

[0025] Accordingly, referring to Figs. 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8, a sensor 320 is coupled to each chamber 170 by means of a suitable pressure sensor, such as a relatively thin sensor diaphragm 325, disposed in each chamber 170. Preferably there are a plurality of sensor diaphragms 325 distributed along the length of chamber 170. In this manner, each sensor diaphragm 325 is in fluid communication with ink body 200. The purpose of sensor 320 and sensor diaphragms 325 is to sense pressure changes in chamber 170 by sensing presence of reflected portion 310 of first pressure wave 300. It may be understood from the teachings herein, that reflected portion 310 gives rise to pressure changes in chamber 170. As sensor 320 senses presence of reflected portion 310, sensor 320 generates a second voltage waveform, generally referred to as 330, in response to the reflected portion 310 sensed thereby. In this regard, second voltage waveform 330 has an amplitude V_2 and a time duration Δt_{V2} . A suitable sensor 320 usable with the invention may be of a type disclosed in a article titled "Designing, Realization And Characterization Of A Novel Capacitive Pressure/Flow Sensor" authored by R. E. Oosterbroek and published in the Proceedings, IEEE Transducers Conference, 1997, pages 151-154.

[0026] Still referring to Figs. 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8, a feedback circuit (i.e., a calculator) 340 is connected to sensor 320 for receiving second voltage waveform 330. Feedback circuit 340 is capable of converting second voltage waveform 310 to a third voltage waveform 350 to be applied through an amplifier 85 to addressable electrode layer 240 in order to damp reflected portion 310. More specifically, feedback circuit 340 calculates a suitable third voltage waveform 350 based on second voltage waveform 310 which is received from sensor 320, as described in detail hereinbelow. Third voltage waveform 350 is generated by the feedback circuit 340 so as to have an amplitude V_3 and a time duration Δt_{V3} to drive the input second voltage 310 to zero, and thus dampen the reflected portion 310 of first pressure wave 300. Feedback circuit 340 is connected to amplifier 85 for transmitting this third voltage waveform 350 to transducer 160. Amplifier 85 receives third voltage waveform 350 transmitted by feedback circuit 340 and supplies third voltage waveform 350 to addressable electrode actuator layer 240 through amplifier 85. Addressable electrode layer 240 receives third voltage waveform 350 in order to deform sidewalls 180/190 belonging to transducer 160. Deformation of sidewalls 180/190 thereafter induces a second pressure wave, generally referred to as 360, in ink body 200. Second pressure wave 360 has an amplitude P_3 and a time duration Δt_{P3} . In this manner, second pressure wave 360 has amplitude P_3 and a phase (as shown) that effectively damps reflected portion 310, so that satellite droplets 22 are not formed and so that printing speed is capable of being increased. Moreover, sensor 320 and feedback circuit 340 are arranged so as to define a feed-back loop 365, for reasons disclosed hereinbelow.

[0027] As previously mentioned, feedback circuit 340 calculates third voltage waveform 350 based on second voltage waveform 310 received from sensor 320. It is the amplified third voltage waveform 350 that is supplied to sidewalls 180/190 to damp reflected portion 310. The preferred manner in which feedback circuit 340 performs this calculation will now be described. In this regard, sensor 320 is first calibrated in open-loop mode. That is, a known voltage V_3 is applied through amplifier 85 to transducer 160, which will produce a resulting pressure P in the ink chamber 170, which in turn will cause the sensor 320 to produce a voltage V_{sense} , which depends on the magnitude of P . This is then repeated for subsequent applied voltages V_3 , in order to determine a quantitative relation between V_3 and V_{sense} , as in Equation (1):

$$V_{sense} = G * V_3 \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

where,

G = Gain of amplifier 85, transducer 160, and sensor 320.

Then, when the feedback loop 365 is closed by switch 370 during operation, the third voltage V_3 , which is supplied to the amplifier 85 and transducer 160 is chosen as :

$$V_3 = - (1/G) * V_2 \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

The third voltage output signal V_3 will in turn cause a second pressure wave 360 in the ink chamber 170, which will exactly cancel the original reflected wave 310 that led to the sensor signal V_2 , and will quickly cause the sensor signal to become zero, as the pressure waves in the cavity are quickly damped out. The circuit which implements Equation (2) may easily be composed of an inverter, followed by a multiplier.

[0028] It will also be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the calibration relation, Equation (2), between V_3 and V_{sense} may be captured in a look-up table (LUT). The operation of forming the output signal V_3 may also be accomplished by digital signal processing (DSP) circuitry, embodied in a microcontroller, which is in communication with above mentioned LUT.

[0029] Returning now to Figs. 1A and 1B, imaging apparatus 10 further comprises a switch 370. Switch 370 is capable of switching between a first operating mode and a second operating mode. In the first operating mode, switch 370 connects waveform generator 80 to amplifier 85 and transducer 160. Thus, in the first operating mode of switch 370, waveform generator 80 drives amplifier 85 and transducer 160 to eject ink droplet 20. In the second operating mode, which is after transducer 160 ejects droplet 20 and simultaneously with onset of reflected portion 310, switch 370 connects transducer 160 and amplifier 85 to feedback circuit 340, which belongs to feed-back loop 365. In the second operating mode of switch 370, sensor 320 senses presence of reflected portion 310 belonging to first pressure wave 300. A suitable switch 370 may be a so-called "T-switch" such as is available from Siliconix Corporation located in Santa Clara, California, USA.

[0030] As best seen in Fig. 9, an alternative embodiment of transducer 160 is there shown with sensor diaphragms 325 absent. In this regard, it is known that when an electrical signal is applied to a piezoelectric material, mechanical distortion occurs in the piezoelectric material due to formation of an electric field caused by the electrical signal. This inherent phenomenon of piezoelectric materials is relied upon to deform sidewalls 180/190 to eject ink droplet 20. Similarly, it is known that when a piezoelectric material deforms, the piezoelectric material gives rise to an electric field. That is, due to the inherent nature of piezoelectric materials, when reflected portion 310 moves sidewalls 180/190, an electric field is induced in sidewalls 180/190. This latter electric field and corresponding voltage can be detected by a suitable device, such as feedback circuit 340. Thus, according to this second embodiment of present invention, sensor 320 is integrally formed with transducer 160 in the sense that transducer 160 functions as the sensor. The advantage of this second embodiment of the invention is that fewer components are necessary. Fewer components present in imaging apparatus 10 reduces cost of assembling imaging apparatus 10. This is due to the fact that a separate sensor 320 is not needed because transducer 160 performs the combined functions of ejecting ink droplet 20 as well as sensing reflected portion 310 of pressure wave 300.

[0031] It is understood from the description hereinabove that an advantage of the present invention is that satellite ink droplet formation is inhibited. This is so because second pressure wave 360 damps reflected portion 310 of first pressure wave 300, which reflected portion 310 might otherwise cause ejection of satellite droplets 22.

[0032] It is also understood from the description hereinabove that another advantage of the present invention is that printing speed is increased. This is so because imaging apparatus 10 need not wait for reflected portion 310 to die-out before ejecting a subsequent ink droplet 20. Presence of reflected portion 310 might otherwise interfere with proper ejection of ink droplet 20. That is, second pressure wave 360 effectively damps reflected portion 310, so that reflected portion 310 dies-out sooner.

[0033] The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, first waveform 290, second waveform 330, and third waveform 350 are shown as sinusoidal. However, waveforms 290/330/350 may take any one of various shapes, such as triangular or square-shape.

[0034] Therefore, what is provided is an imaging apparatus capable of inhibiting inadvertent ejection of a satellite ink droplet therefrom, and method of assembling the apparatus.

PARTS LIST

[0035]

5	G	gain of amplifier
	P_1	amplitude of first pressure wave
	P_2	amplitude of second pressure wave
	P_r	amplitude of reflected portion of first pressure wave
	V_{sense}	voltage amplitude produced by the sensor due to presence of second voltage waveform
10	V_1	amplitude of first voltage waveform
	V_2	amplitude of second voltage waveform
	V_3	amplitude of third voltage waveform
	Δt_{V1}	time duration of first voltage waveform
	Δt_{V2}	time duration of second voltage waveform
15	Δt_{V3}	time duration of third voltage waveform
	Δt_{P1}	time duration of first pressure pulse
	Δt_{P2}	time duration of second pressure pulse
	Δt_R	time duration between successive actuations
	10	imaging apparatus
20	20	ink droplet
	22	satellite ink droplet
	25	print head
	30	receiver
	40	image source
25	50	image processor
	60	halftoning unit
	70	image memory
	80	waveform generator
	85	amplifier
30	90	transport mechanism
	100	rollers
	110	transport control system
	120	controller
	130	ink pressure regulator
35	140	ink reservoir
	150	conduit
	160	transducer
	170	ink chambers
	175	chamber outlet
40	177	end of chamber
	178	open side of chamber
	180	first side wall
	185	outside surface of first side wall
	190	second side wall
45	195	outside surface of second side wall
	200	ink body
	205	cut-out
	210	base portion
	220	top surface
50	230	bottom surface
	240	addressable electrode layer
	250	notch
	260	electrical conducting terminal
	270	common electrode layer
55	280	electrical ground
	285	image
	290	first waveform
	300	first pressure wave

	310	reflected portion of first pressure wave
	315	point where reflected portion dies-out
	320	sensor
	325	sensor diaphragms
5	330	second voltage waveform
	340	feedback circuit
	350	third voltage waveform
	360	second pressure wave
	365	feed-back loop
10	370	switch

Claims

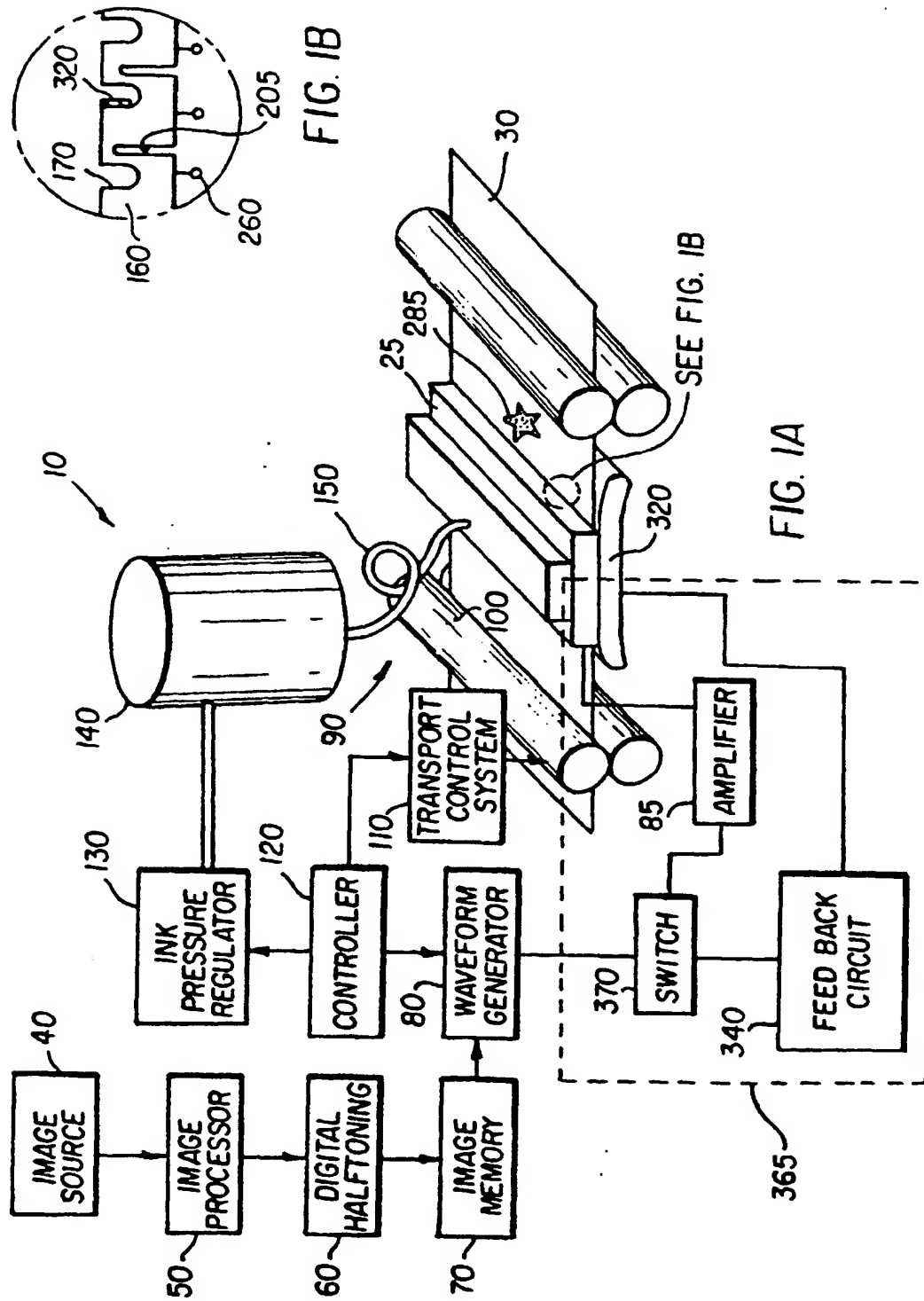
- 15 1. An imaging apparatus having a chamber (170) therein, characterized by:
 - (a) a transducer (160) coupled to the chamber for inducing a first pressure wave (300) in the chamber, the first pressure wave having a reflected portion (310); and
 - 20 (b) a sensor (320) coupled to the chamber for sensing the reflected portion and connected to said transducer for actuating said transducer in response to the reflected portion sensed thereby, so that said transducer actuates to induce a second pressure wave (360) in the chamber damping the reflected portion.
- 25 2. The apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a feedback circuit (340) interconnecting said sensor and said transducer for controllably actuating said transducer.
3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said sensor and said feedback circuit define a feed-back loop (365).
- 30 4. The apparatus of claim 3, further comprising a switch (370) capable of switching between a first operating mode and a second operating mode, said switch connecting said waveform generator to said transducer while switched to the first operating mode and connecting said sensor to said transducer while switched to the second operating mode.
- 35 5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said transducer is formed of a piezoelectric material responsive to the first and second voltage waveforms.
6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said sensor is formed of a piezoelectric material responsive to the oscillating reflected portion.
- 40 7. For use in an imaging apparatus, a print head, comprising:
 - (a) a transducer defining a chamber therein for inducing a first pressure wave in the chamber, the first pressure wave having an oscillating reflected portion; and
 - 45 (b) a sensor coupled to the chamber for sensing the oscillating reflected portion and for generating a sensor output signal in response to the oscillating reflected portion sensed thereby, said sensor being connected thru a feedback circuit to said transducer for transmitting a calculated signal, based on the sensor output signal to said transducer for actuating said transducer, so that said transducer actuates to induce a second pressure wave in the chamber damping the oscillating reflected portion of the first pressure wave.
- 50 8. A method of assembling an imaging apparatus capable of damping a reflected portion of a first pressure wave formed in a chamber disposed in the apparatus, characterized by the steps of:
 - (a) coupling a transducer to the chamber for inducing the first pressure wave in the chamber, the first pressure wave having a reflected portion;
 - 55 (b) coupling a sensor to the chamber for sensing the reflected portion; and
 - (c) connecting the sensor thru a feedback circuit to the transducer for actuating the transducer in response to the reflected portion sensed by the sensor, so that the transducer actuates to induce a second pressure wave in the chamber damping the reflected portion.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising the step of interconnecting the sensor and the transducer by means of a feedback circuit for controllably actuating the transducer.

10. A method of assembling a print head for use in an imaging apparatus, comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing a transducer defining a chamber therein for inducing a first pressure wave in the chamber, the first pressure wave having an oscillating reflected portion;
- (b) coupling a sensor to the chamber for sensing the oscillating reflected portion and for generating a sensor output signal in response to the oscillating reflected portion sensed thereby; and
- (c) connecting the sensor to the transducer for transmitting the sensor output signal thru a feedback circuit to the transducer for actuating the transducer, so that the transducer actuates to induce a second pressure wave in the chamber damping the oscillating reflected portion of the first pressure wave.

11. The print head of claim 1, 7, 8 or 13, further comprising the step of integrally forming the sensor with the transducer.



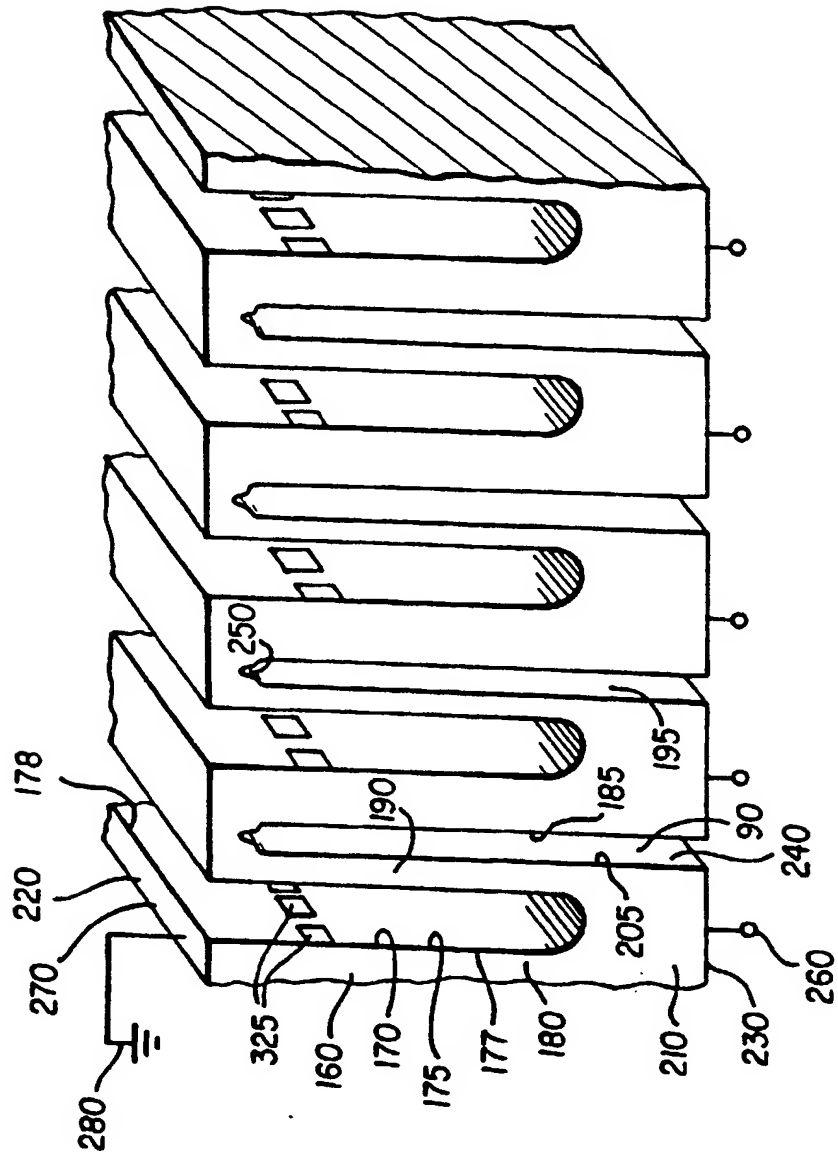


FIG. 2

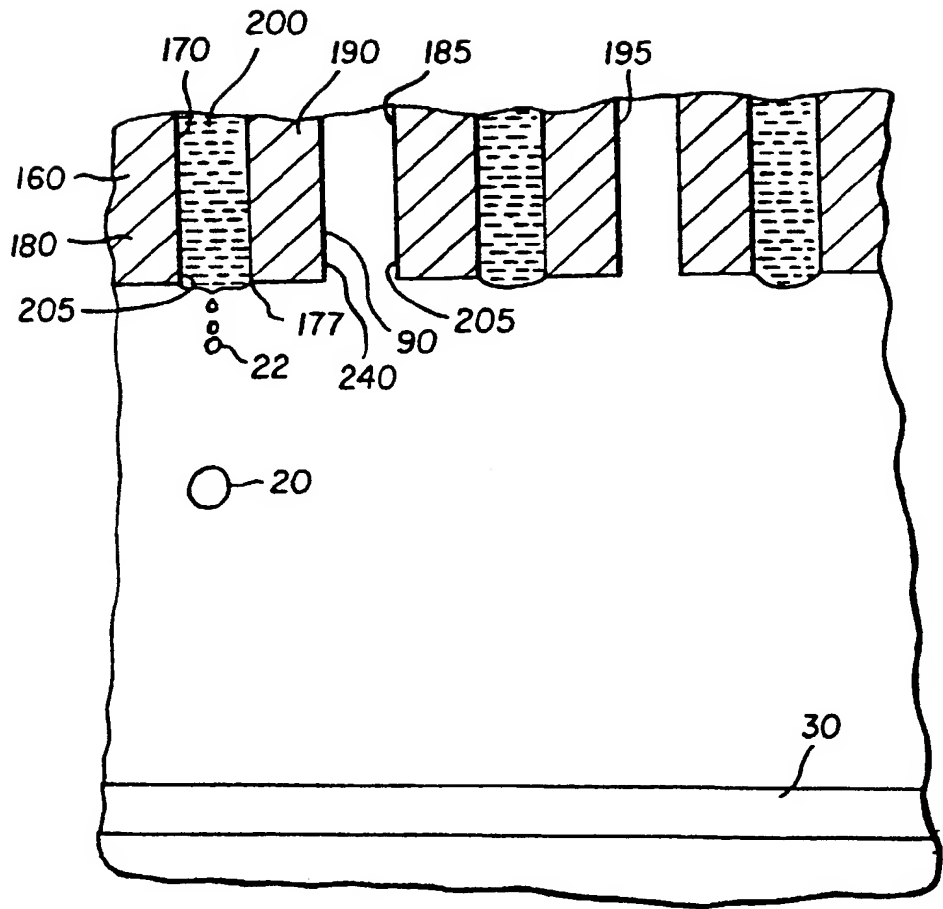


FIG. 3

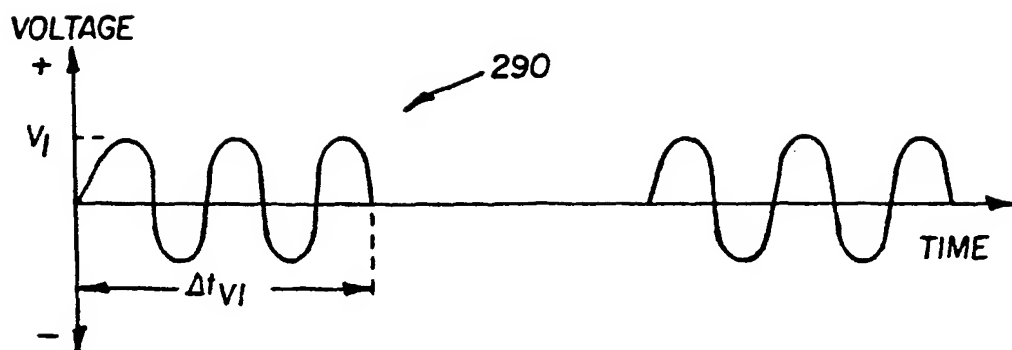


FIG. 4

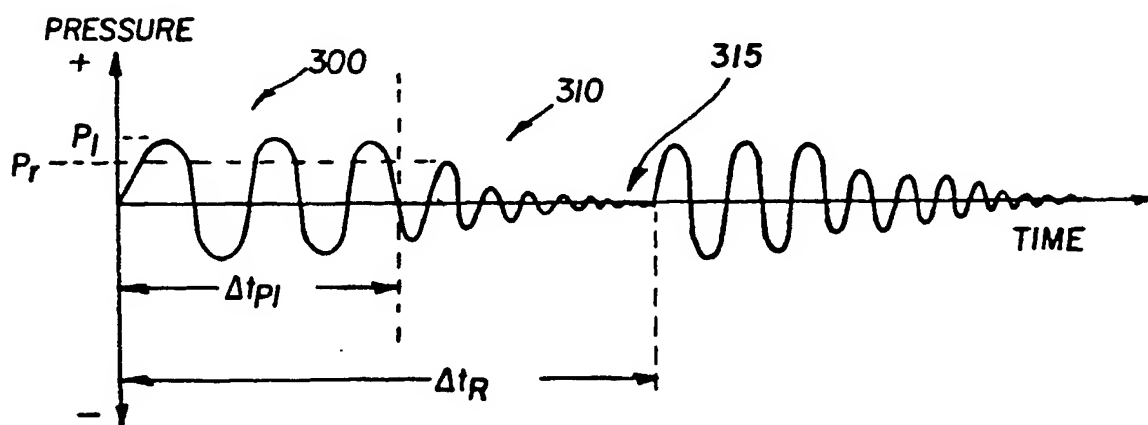
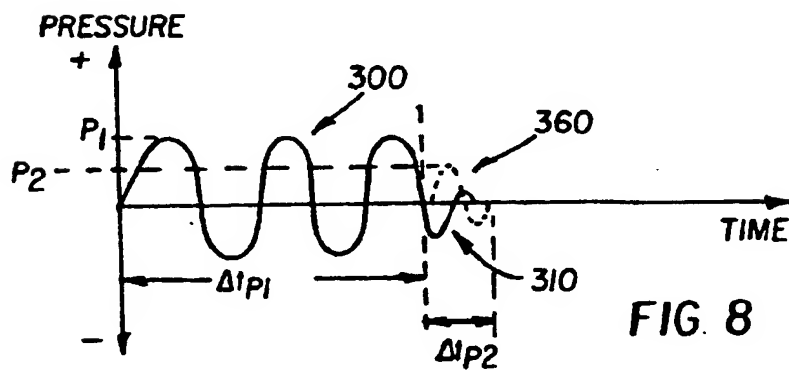
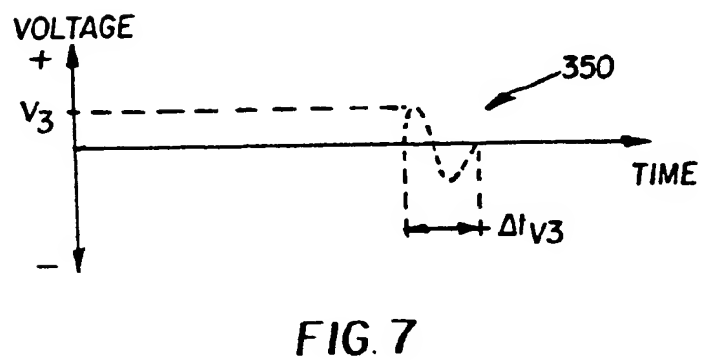
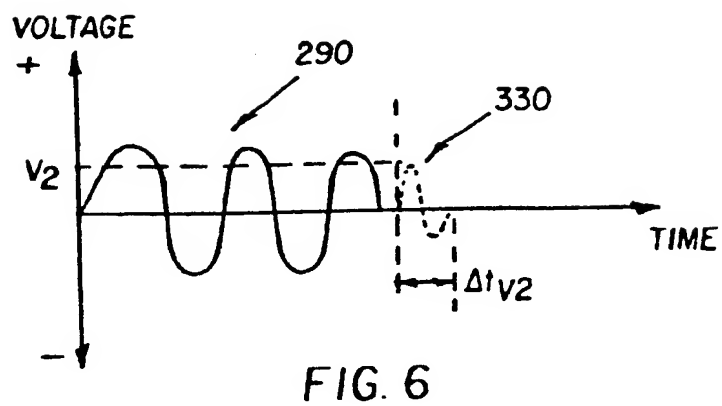


FIG. 5



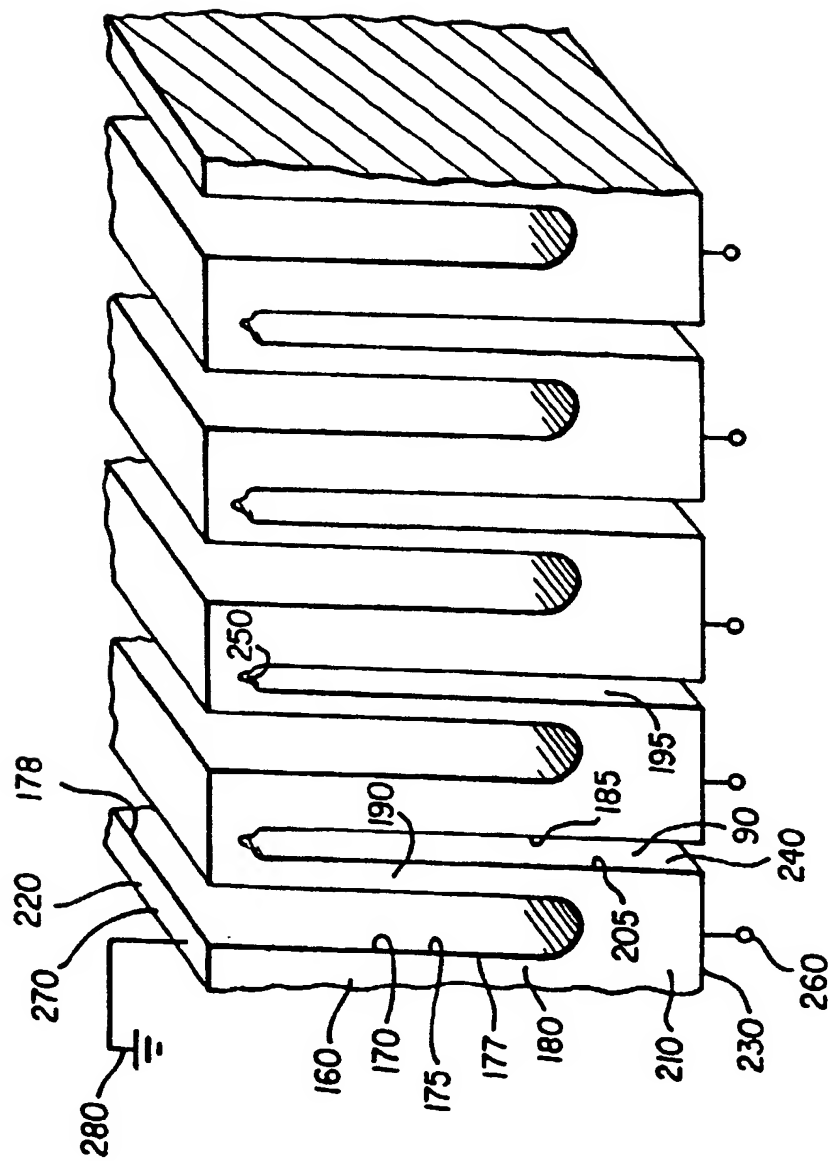


FIG. 9



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 99 20 0077

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 23 November 1999	Examiner Didenot, B
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